DISABLED TASK FORCE to informating of only. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1992

Th	nank	you,												•
----	------	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

It is with great pride that I welcome the National Task Force on Disabled Persons to your meeting here at the new NASA headquarters building.

Since I took the job of NASA Administrator five months ago, I have spoken out across the country on the need to make this agency a leader in ethnic and cultural diversity.

No where is this issue more pressing than in our need to recruit more disabled people and their special skills to participate in the exploration of space.

In fact, this new building, which is only about half occupied at the moment, is in many ways a symbol of where NASA is now, and were we need to go in the months and years ahead.

Although designed two years before the Americans with Disabilities Act went into effect, the building has many common sense features designed to ease access for everyone. The elevators beep in distinctive ways, depending on whether one is traveling up or down. Signs within the building are painted in highly contrasting colors, with raised letters and Braille markings to help those with impaired vision. Our new office furniture can be adjusted to fit nearly everyone, from the very tall to those who use wheelchairs.

Yet I was instantly unhappy to discover that none of the entrances feature automatic doors. And later I found that we need to reserve more parking spaces for the flow of disabled visitors that I expect to see here soon. Both of these issues are being addressed as I speak.

And the sooner, the better, because I have challenged all NASA employees to look inward and develop at least five ways to measure and improve their performance, and distractions such as impassable doors won't be tolerated.

The reason such annoyances can't be tolerated is because of people like Jill Noble, a NASA worker I encountered during a late April visit to Lewis Research Center in Cleveland. She wrote me a wonderful letter in early August reporting back the five things she has decided to pursue in her personal quest to become more effective.

Jill has added Braille labels to a daily planner and pledged to use it as a tool to track her progress.

She sought out a volunteer reader to help her review mail that her speech synthesizer can't handle. Best of all, she has put forth extra effort to research new technology that could help her and other disabled people upgrade the capabilities of their computer systems.

I salute Jill for accepting the challenge of self improvement. It helps inspire me to work that much harder to measure and improve myself. \\\

1200

More than 200 disabled people , currently work for NASA, ranging from a scientist who helps guide the fascinating Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence to clerical specialists who swim upstream against the endless flow of paper that threatens to swamp all of us who work for the government.

Yet this number is not nearly large enough. Several of our field centers, such as Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia, have developed promising long-term strategies for attracting more disabled people into the NASA workforce.

But we recognize that the issue goes deeper than adding a few new people here and there.

In July, we received the first version of a computer database developed for NASA by the **Association on Higher Education** and Disabilities. It lists the accomplishments and skills of disabled college students across the country. We plan to use this evolving list to help us uncover the promising young people that can help guide NASA and its international partners as we launch astronauts back to the moon and onward to Mars.

In that spirit, the NASA Office of Equal Opportunity Programs currently is reviewing plans submitted by our field centers to ensure that all of their buildings will be fully accessible by disabled persons within five years.

And later this morning, you will hear about an exciting new user-friendly computer office at NASA outfitted with voice synthesizers and page readers specially for disabled workers. \\

Historically, technology developed for space exploration has led to improvements in hardware that helps disabled people overcome unnecessary physical barriers. These improvements include lightweight, collapsible wheelchairs, computer-aided glasses for the visually impaired, and a controller for a minivan based on technology used on the lunar rovers that transported Apollo astronauts across the surface of the moon.

But in NASA's vision of the future, this invention flows both ways. Let me give you a vision of the future.

Picture a moonbase, where astronauts have lived for several weeks as part of an international crew setting up a massive interferometer to produce images of other star systems. One of these images might contain the first conclusive evidence that Earth-like planets exist in another solar system.

But to make such discoveries, the farflung components of the interferometer must be arranged with great precision. So one of the astronauts is testing a special robotic manipulator developed by a disabled NASA engineer on Earth, based on the engineer's experience moving electronic components around his laboratory. This manipulator that enables the astronaut to align the components of the interferometer in a third of the time it takes her cohorts. Soon, they are clamoring to share the unit.

The installation of the interferometer is completed ahead of schedule, clearing time for geologic expeditions that return with extra samples of lunar soil.

This is the NASA of the future, and we need your help to get there. Listen to the presentations today and give us feedback. ¿What are we doing right? ¿Where can we improve? ¿How can we attract more disabled persons, into the NASA workforce? We want your suggestions. \

When he signed the Americans with Disabilities Act, President Bush said, "In our America, the most generous, optimistic nation on the face of the Earth, we must not and will not rest until every man and woman with a dream \ has the means to achieve it."

NASA is the agency of dreams, but it's also the place we get to work on making dreams into realities. Going back to the Moon and exploring Mars and the rest of the solar system \ is an enormous challenge.

To do it, we will need the best minds in the country, and that includes everyone. I hope you'll join with NASA, as together, we reach for the stars. \\\

Thank you very much, and please accept my best wishes for a productive meeting this morning.

Draft Z

DISABLED TASK FORCE NEW HQ BUILDING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1992

T	hank	you,						
---	------	------	--	--	--	--	--	--

It is with great pride that I welcome the National Task Force on Disabled Persons to your meeting here at the new NASA headquarters building.

Since I took the job of NASA Administrator five months ago, I have spoken out across the country on the need to make this agency a leader in ethnic and cultural diversity.

No where is this issue more pressing than in our need to recruit more disabled people and their special skills to participate in the exploration of space.

In fact, this new building, which is only about half occupied at the moment, is in many ways a symbol of where NASA is now, and were we need to go in the months and years ahead.

Although designed two years before the Americans with Disabilities Act went into effect, the building has many common sense features designed to ease access for everyone. The elevators beep in distinctive ways, depending on whether one is traveling up or down. Signs within the building are painted in highly contrasting colors, with raised letters and Braille markings to help those with impaired vision. Our new office furniture can be adjusted to fit nearly everyone, from the very tall to those who use wheelchairs.

Yet I was instantly unhappy to discover that none of the entrances feature automatic doors. And later I found that we need to reserve more parking spaces for the flow of handicapped visitors that I expect to see here soon. Both of these issues are being addressed as I speak.

And the sooner, the better, because I have challenged all NASA employees to look inward and develop at least five ways to measure and improve their performance, and distractions such as impassable doors won't be tolerated.

The reason such annoyances can't be tolerated is because of people like Jill Noble, a NASA worker I encountered during a late April visit to Lewis Research Center in Cleveland. She wrote me a wonderful letter in early August reporting back the five things she has decided to pursue in her personal quest to become more effective.

Jill has added Braille labels to a daily planner and pledged to use it as a tool to track her progress.

She sought out a volunteer reader to help her review mail that her speech synthesizer can't handle. Best of all, she has put forth extra effort to research new technology that could help her and other disabled people upgrade the capabilities of their computer systems.

I salute Jill for accepting the challenge of self improvement. It helps inspire me to work that much harder to measure and improve myself. \\\

More than 200 disabled people currently work for NASA, ranging from a scientist who helps guide the fascinating Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence to clerical specialists who swim upstream against the endless flow of paper that threatens to swamp all of us who work for the government.

Yet this number is not nearly large enough. Several of our field centers, such as Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia, have developed promising long-term strategies for attracting more disabled people into the NASA workforce.

But we recognize that the issue goes deeper than adding a few new people here and there.

In July, we received the first version of a computer database developed for NASA by the Association on Higher Education and Disabilities. It lists the accomplishments and skills of disabled college students across the country. We plan to use this evolving list to help us uncover the promising young people that can help guide NASA and its international partners as we launch astronauts back to the moon and onward to Mars.

In that spirit, the NASA Office of Equal Opportunity Programs currently is reviewing plans submitted by our field centers to ensure that all of their buildings will be fully accessible by disabled persons within five years.

And later this morning, you will hear about an exciting new user-friendly computer office at NASA outfitted with voice synthesizers and page readers specially for disabled workers. \\

Historically, technology developed for space exploration has led to improvements in hardware that helps disabled people overcome unnecessary physical barriers. These improvements include lightweight, collapsible wheelchairs, computer-aided glasses for the visually impaired, and a controller for a minivan based on technology used on the lunar rovers that transported Apollo astronauts across the surface of the moon.

But in NASA's vision of the future, this invention flows both ways. Let me give you a vision of the future.

Picture a moonbase, where astronauts have lived for several weeks as part of an international crew setting up a massive interferometer to produce images of other star systems. One of these images might contain the first conclusive evidence that Earth-like planets exist in another solar system.

But to make such discoveries, the farflung components of the interferometer must be arranged with great precision. So one of the astronauts is testing a special robotic manipulator developed by a disabled NASA engineer on Earth, based on the engineer's experience moving electronic components around his laboratory. This manipulator that enables the astronaut to align the components of the interferometer in a third of the time it takes her cohorts. Soon, they are clamoring to share the unit.

The installation of the interferometer is completed ahead of schedule, clearing time for geologic expeditions that return with extra samples of lunar soil.

This is the NASA of the future, and we need your help to get there. Listen to the presentations today and give us feedback. ¿What are we doing right? ¿Where can we improve? ¿How can we attract more disabled persons, especially minorities, into the NASA workforce? We want your suggestions.

When he signed the Americans with Disabilities Act, President Bush said, "In our America, the most generous, optimistic nation on the face of the Earth, we must not and will not rest until every man and woman with a dream \ has the means to achieve it."

NASA is the agency of dreams, but it's also the place we get to work on making dreams into realities. Going back to the Moon and exploring Mars and the rest of the solar system \ is an enormous challenge.

To do it, we will need the best minds in the country, and that includes everyone. I hope you'll join with NASA, as together, we reach for the stars. \\\

Thank you very much, and please accept my best wishes for a productive meeting this morning.

Drugen comments

9/10/92 Draft 1

ADMINISTRATOR'S REMARKS: DISABLED TASK FORCE
NEW HQ BUILDING
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1992

Thank	you		
--------------	-----	--	--

It is with great pride and anticlipation that I welcome the National Task Force on Disabled Persons to your meeting here at the new NASA headquarters building.

Since I took the job of NASA administrator five months ago,
I have spoken out across the country on the need to make this
agency a leader in ethnic and cultural diversity. No where is
this issue more pressing than in our need to recruit more
disabled people and their special skills to participate in the
exploration of space.

In fact, this new building, which is only about half occupied at the moment, is in many ways a symbol of where NASA is now, and were we need to go in the months and years ahead.

Although designed two years before the Americans with Disabilities Act went into effect, the building has many common sense features designed to ease access for everyone. The elevators beep in distinctive ways, depending on whether one is traveling up or down. Signs within the building are painted in highly contrasting colors, with raised letters and Braille markings to help those with impaired vision. Our new office furniture can be adjusted to fit nearly everyone, from the very tall to those who use wheelchairs.

Yet I was instantly unhappy to discover that none of the

entrances feature automatic doors. And later I found that we need to reserve more parking spaces for the flow of handicapped visitors that I expect to see here soon. Both of these issues are being addressed as I speak.

And the sooner, the better, because I have challenged all NASA employees to look inward and develop at least five ways to measure and improve their performance, and distractions such as impassable doors won't be tolerated.

The reason such annoyances can't be tolerated is because of people like Jill Noble, a NASA worker I encountered during a late April visit to Lewis Research Center in Cleveland. She wrote me a wonderful letter in early August reporting back the five things she has decided to pursue in her personal quest to become more effective.

Jill has added Braille labels to a daily planner and pledged to use it as a tool to track her progress. She sought out a volunteer reader to help her review mail that her speech synthesizer can't handle. Best of all, she has put forth extra effort to research new technology that could help her and other disabled people upgrade the capabilities of their computer systems.

I salute Jill for accepting the challenge of self improvement. It helps inspire me to work that much harder to measure and improve myself.

More than 200 disabled people currently work for NASA, ranging from a scientist who helps guide the fascinating Search

for Extraterrestrial Intelligence to clerical specialists who swim upstream against the endless flow of paper that threatens to swamp all of us who work for the government.

Yet this number is not nearly large enough. Several of our field centers, such as Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia, have developed promising long-term strategies for attracting more disabled people into the NASA workforce. Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Md., plans to hire at least five [NEED DBLECK. FRI AM.--DI] disabled people per year.

But we recognize that the issue goes deeper than adding a few new people here and there.

In July, we received the first version of a computer database developed for NASA by the Association on Higher Education and Disabilities. It lists the accomplishments and skills of disabled college students across the country. We plan to use this evolving list to help us uncover the promising young people that can help guide NASA and its international partners as we launch astronauts back to the moon and onward to Mars early next century.

In that spirit, the NASA Office of Equal Opportunity
Programs currently is reviewing plans submitted by our field
centers to ensure that all of their buildings will be fully
accessible by disabled persons within five years.

And later this morning, you will hear about an exciting new user-friendly computer office at NASA outfitted with voice synthesizers and page readers specially for disabled workers.

Historically, technology developed for space exploration has led to improvements in hardware that helps disabled people overcome unnecessary physical barriers. These improvements include lightweight, collapsible wheelchairs, and a controller for a minivan based on technology for the lunar rovers that transported gutsy Apollo astronauts across the dusty surface of the moon. [MORE EX. COMING ON FRI.--DI]

But in NASA's vision of the future, this invention flows both ways. Picture a moonbase, where astronauts have lived for several weeks as part of an international crew setting up a massive interferometer to produce images of other star systems. One of these images might contain a rather harmless looking smudge that represents the first conclusive evidence that Earthlike planets exist in other places in the galaxy.

But to gain such insights, the farflung components of the interferometer must be arranged with great precision. So one of the astronauts is testing a special robotic manipulator developed by a disabled NASA engineer on Earth, based on the engineer's experience moving electronic components around his laboratory. This manipulator that enables the astronaut to align the components of the interferometer in a third of the time it takes her cohorts. Soon, they are clamoring to share the unit. The installation of the interferometer is completed days ahead of schedule, saving money and clearing time for geologic expeditions that return with extra samples of lunar soil.

This is the NASA of the future, and we need your help to get

there. Listen to the presentations today and give us feedback. What are we doing right? Where can we improve? How can we attract more disabled persons, <u>especially minorities</u>, into the NASA workforce? We want your suggestions.

Building and operating a space station, launching a heavy-lift rocket booster, sending crews to live on the moon and survey Mars -- these are not the exclusive duties of any citizen. They belong to all of us, and it will take the physical and mental skills of every type of person out there to get the job done.

Thank you very much, and please accept my best wishes for a productive meeting this morning.

#

Lingstone

ADMINISTRATOR'S REMARKS: DISABLED TASK FORCE
NEW HQ BUILDING
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1992

Thank you		
-----------	--	--

It is with great pride and anticipation that I welcome the National Task Force on Disabled Persons to your meeting here at the new NASA headquarters building.

Since I took the job of NASA administrator five months ago,
I have spoken out across the country on the need to make this
agency a leader in ethnic and cultural diversity. No where is
this issue more pressing than in our need to recruit more
disabled people and their special skills to participate in the
exploration of space.

In fact, this new building, which is only about half occupied at the moment, is in many ways a symbol of where NASA is now, and were we need to go in the months and years ahead.

Although designed two years before the Americans with Disabilities Act went into effect, the building has many common sense features designed to ease access for everyone. The elevators beep in distinctive ways, depending on whether one is traveling up or down. Signs within the building are painted in highly contrasting colors, with raised letters and Braille markings to help those with impaired vision. Our new office furniture can be adjusted to fit nearly everyone, from the very tall to those who use wheelchairs.

Yet I was instantly unhappy to discover that none of the

entrances feature automatic doors. And later I found that we need to reserve more parking spaces for the flow of handicapped visitors that I expect to see here soon. Both of these issues are being addressed at I speak.

And the sooner, the better, because I have challenged all NASA employees to look inward and develop at least five ways to measure and improve their performance, and distractions such as impassable doors won't be tolerated.

The reason such annoyances can't be tolerated is because of people like Jill Noble, a NASA worker I encountered during a late April visit to Lewis Research Center in Cleveland. She wrote me a wonderful letter in early August reporting back the five things she has decided to pursue in her personal quest to become more effective.

Jill has added Braille labels to a daily planner and pledged to use it as a tool to track her progress. She sought out a volunteer reader to help her review mail that her speech synthesizer can't handle. Best of all, she has put forth extra effort to research new technology that could help her and other disabled people upgrade the capabilities of their computer systems.

I salute Jill for accepting the challenge of self improvement. It helps inspire me to work that much harder to measure and improve myself.

More than 200 disabled people currently work for NASA, ranging from a scientist who helps guide the fascinating Search

for Extraterrestrial Intelligence to clerical specialists who swim upstream against the endless flow of paper that threatens to swamp all of us who work for the government.

Yet this number is not nearly large enough. Several of our field centers, such as Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia, have developed promising long-term strategies for attracting more disabled people into the NASA workforce. Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Md., plans to hire at least five [NEED DBLECK. FRI AM.--DI] disabled people per year.

But we recognize that the issue goes deeper than adding a few new people here and there.

In July, we received the first version of a computer database developed for NASA by the Association on Higher Education and Disabilities. It lists the accomplishments and skills of disabled college students across the country. We plan to use this evolving list to help us uncover the promising young people that can help guide NASA and its international partners as we launch astronauts back to the moon and onward to Mars early next century.

In that spirit, the NASA Office of Equal Opportunity Programs currently is reviewing plans submitted by our field centers to ensure that all of their buildings will be fully accessible by disabled persons within five years.

And later this morning, you will hear about an exciting new user-friendly computer office at NASA outfitted with voice synthesizers and page readers specially for disabled workers.

quota?

Historically, technology developed for space exploration has led to improvements in hardware that helps disabled people overcome unnecessary physical barriers. These improvements include lightweight, collapsible wheelchairs, and a controller permused for a minimum based on technology for the lunar rovers that transported gutsy Apollo astronauts across the dusty surface of the moon. [MORE EX. COMING ON FRI.--DI]

But in NASA's vision of the future, this invention flows both ways. Picture a moonbase, where astronauts have lived for several weeks as part of an international crew setting up a massive interferometer to produce images of other star systems. One of these images might contain a rather harmless looking smudge that represents the first conclusive evidence that Earthlike planets exist in other places in the galaxy.

But to gain such insights, the farflung components of the interferometer must be arranged with great precision. So one of the astronauts is testing a special robotic manipulator developed by a disabled NASA engineer on Earth, based on the engineer's experience moving electronic components around his laboratory. This manipulator that enables the astronaut to align the components of the interferometer in a third of the time it takes her cohorts. Soon, they are clamoring to share the unit. The installation of the interferometer is completed days ahead of schedule, saving money and clearing time for geologic expeditions that return with extra samples of lunar soil.

This is the NASA of the future, and we need your help to get

there. Listen to the presentations today and give us feedback. What are we doing right? Where can we improve? How can we attract more disabled persons, <u>especially minorities</u>, into the NASA workforce? We want your suggestions.

Building and operating a space station, launching a heavylift rocket booster, sending crews to live on the moon and survey

Mars -- these are not the exclusive duties of any citizen. They
belong to all of us, and it will take the physical and mental
skills of every type of person out there to get the job done.

Thank you very much, and please accept my best wishes for a productive meeting this morning.

#